

pay the bank. The bills were purchased by the bank and warrants issued in favor of the Treasury upon the bank, thereby placing the amount in the Treasury. Other warrants were then issued upon the Treasury in favor of the bank for the amount of the subscription to the stock, which the bank receipted for as paid. The stock having been thus paid for in accordance with law, the bank loaned \$2,000,000 to the government in accordance with the act of incorporation by handing over the bills of exchange originally drawn by the Treasury on Amsterdam.<sup>1</sup>

The Bank of the United States was authorized to establish offices of discount and deposit in the several States and \$4,700,000 of the capital was reserved for the central bank at Philadelphia. The remainder was divided among eight branches, established eventually at New York, Baltimore, Boston, Washington, Norfolk, Charleston, Savannah and New Orleans. Private subscriptions were required to be paid one-fourth in gold and silver and three-fourths in six per cent, government stocks or in three per cent, stocks. The capital was over-subscribed to the amount of four thousand shares within two hours after the opening of the books. Oliver Wolcott, who afterwards succeeded Hamilton as Secretary of the Treasury, was offered the presidency, but declined, and Thomas Willing of Philadelphia was selected.

The bank was more successful in its commercial dealings than in obtaining prompt payment of its advances to the government. No regular reports were made to the Treasury Department, but the report communicated to Congress by Secretary Gallatin for January 24, 1811, showed resources of \$24,183,046, of which the leading items were \$14,578,294 in loans and discounts, \$2,750,000 in United States six per cent, stock, and \$5,009,567 in specie. The leading items of liability were \$10,000,000 on account of capital, \$5,037,125 in circulating notes, \$5,900,423 in individual deposits, and \$929,999 in United States deposits. The average annual dividends paid up to March, 1809, were over eight per cent.

<sup>1</sup> Bolles, II., 129-30.